WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1857.

ag-Mr. Henry M. Lawis, Nontgomery, Alabama, is our general tr-ling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by ling agent for the States of Alahama and Tennessee, assisted by LEWIS, JAMES O. LEWIS, and SAMUKI D. LEWIS. **EMT. ISRAEL F. JAMES, NO. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelph ravelling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weid, John Cor 180, J. Hammer, R. S. James, Thon. D. Nick, R. W. Mos

LISS, JAMES DESILES, J. HAMMET, R. S. JAMES, THOS. D. NICE, H. W. MOS RISSON, R. W. WILKY, WH. L. WATERMAN, AIRX. H. CARRON, D. K. MCS TOS, BES. F. SWAIN, T. ARIBANS, and P. DAVIS. *** Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. I HARTISON STREET, CHIRDREN, assisted by H. J. TROMAS, WILLIAM H. TROMAS, THOS. M. JAMES, Dr. A. L. CHILDS GROBGER MORRIS, and RUCHARD LEAKE. Receipts of either will be good.

OPPICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

Winslow Turner, of Missouri, register of the land office at Plattsburg, Missouri, vice Wm. E. Rucker, who declines the office.

Diego Archuleta, of New Mexico, agent for the In dians in the Territory of New Mexico, vice Lorenzo Labadie, removed

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The merits of the Weekly Union as a political and family newspaper are satisfactorily attested by its large and rapily-increasing subscription list, which embraces the names of democrats in every State and in nearly every county in the Union. The character and merits of the paper may be inferred by a glance at the contents of this week's number, which may be briefly summed up as follows: Foreign and domestic intelligence; Acting Governor Stanton's reply to the proposition of the free-State leaders of Kansas; the great Atlantic submarine telegraph; the Burdell murder; the Washington monument; the Dred Scott decision in Pennsylvania; the Dallas Clarendon treaty; a word to the English press; interesting cotton statistics; Mexican affairs; the National Hotel malady; races of men and their amalgamation; David Wilmot and his letter; editorials on the leading political topics and events of the week; the spirit of our democratic exchanges; and the latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the time of going to press.

The Weekly Union is a large and handsome sheet. printed on fine white paper, with new type, and is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum; payments in every instance to be made

The Daily Union is furnished to subscribers for te dollars per annum; and the Tri-Weekly Union (containing all the reading matter of the daily issues, and published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress at five dollars per annum. No subscriptions will be received for any of the issues unless accompanied by the cash. From this rule we are determined not t

A PRECEDENT FOR THE MORMONS.

We, in common with our fellow-citizens, have free ly condemned the enormities of the Mormons, and we shall most cheerfully unite in the support of any measures calculated to terminate them, and secure in their place those domestic and public virtues which improve the condition of man and tend to elevate the institutions under which he lives. But when we denounce their disregard of the enactments of Congress and setting the national laws at defiance, they make an answer to which "republicans" must find it diffi cult to reply. They point to the course of that party in regard to Kansas and the fugitive-slave law and ask, with an air of triumph, if it is more wrong for them to resist laws than it is for the whole "re publican" party to resist the laws we have named They say that a political party exists in many of the States, which claims to include in its ranks a majori ty of the voters in the Union, the very essence of whose political faith and professed creed is resistance to the statutes of Congress. They allege that this party based its organization, first, upon opposi tion to the enactment, and then upon resistance the fugitive-slave law, and subsequently upon opposing and resisting the law organizing the Territory of Kansas, and setting up the Topeka movement and mock organization as an independent governmen worthy of their support. They point to a presid tial nomination and organizations in sixteen States to sustain this opposition to the laws of Congress. Although the Mormons can cite this broad and striking precedent, involving so large and pretending a party we cannot admit that it forms a justification for their unlawful and treasonable acts. The reference to it, as a justification of the atrocities in Utah, cannot be received for that purpose. Still, it cannot fail to present, in a strong light, the treasonable precedent to which they point, and make many a cheek engaged in it burn with shame, especially when they fully con trast their own acts with those of the universally condemned Mormons. They have set a precedent in opposing and resisting the laws, now followed by them, which they cannot look in the face without deep mortification and a shrinking dread.

History will place all who resist constitutions laws upon the same footing, holding those who wilfully do so, for mischievous ends, to the strictest ac count, at least morally and politically. The "republican" leaders knew that they were violating, o urging others to do so, the laws of Congress constitu tionally enacted, for political effect, and for no other purpose. They are now seeking to thwart the exe cution of the fugitive-slave law in the States, and to continue difficulties in Kansas. Their object is to divert attention from their unconstitutional and tyrannical acts, wherever in power, and to keep up suffi cient excitement to enable them to continue their as cendency as long as possible. These are the leading motives with the Mormon leaders, who follow their pernicious example. All well-informed and reflective people, who appreciate and obey the laws, and desire peace and harmony and the perpetuation of our insti tutions, must strongly condemn the leaders and au thors of the illegal acts of both the Mormons and "republicans," and visit upon both the penalty of their deep and lasting displeasure. The people are now daily inflicting this penalty upon them, and will continue to do so until they are expelled from power in all quarters of the country.

HON, T. G. DAVIDSON.

At a democratic meeting held in Clinton, Louisian on the 28th ultimo, the following resolution was unan imously adopted :

Resolved, That the democracy of East Feliciana, in ge reasters, that the democracy of East Feliciana, in general meeting assembled, approve of the course of our late distinguished representative in Congress, the Hon. Thos. Green Davidson, and recommend his renomination to the district convention which is to assemble in Baton Rouge on the 18th of May, as due to him for the faithful, able, and patriotic manner in which he has discharged his duty. THE NEW CABINET.-THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Having published brief biographical sketches of all the members of the new cabinet with the exception of the distinguished Secretary of the Interior. we propose to complete the series this morning with such a political biography of Hon. Jacob Thompson as the materials at hand will permit.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, the present Secretary of the Department of the Interior, is a native of North Carolina, and received his education at the University of Chanel Hill in that State. His collegiate career was marked by that regularity and systematic punc tuality which is one of his most conspicuous traits while his quick perception and strong powers of analysis commended him to the favorable notice of his instructors, and for four years the honors of his class were awarded to him.

Graduating with distinction, he read law with Judge I. M. Dick, then one of the most distinguished jurists in the State, and was called to the bar in 1834. The following year he removed to Mississippi, and established himself at Pontotoc, then an embryo village in the very heart of the great wilderness that had formed the domain of the Chickasaws. This Chickasaw cession, containing nearly six millions of acres, had not at that time been divided into counties, and Mr. Thompson was mainly instrumental in their organization, thus presiding, as it were, at the political birth of the large and influential constituency he so long and so ably represented in the national

Congress Mr. Thompson was first brought prominently be fore the people by the publication of a vigorous and spirited report, claiming for the people of these new counties a right of representation in the State legislature-a right which had been denied to them by the State executive.

In January, 1839, he was, without solicitation o his part, and indeed against his expressed wish, minated by the democratic convention on the general congressional ticket. It was well understood when he accepted the nomination, which he did reluctantly, that the canvass would be hotly contested. The whigs, who had carried the State at the prece ding general election, put forward their ablest and most renowned champions, Col. A. L. Bingaman, Gen. Reuben Davis, and the gifted Prentiss, in himself host. Against these, Mr. Thompson, with Gov. McNutt, Hon. A. G. Brown, now a senator from Mississippi, and Robert J. Walker, waged for four long nonths desperate battle in behalf of the independent treasury-the leading issue of the canvass. Throughout the whole of this arduous contest Mr. Thompson was indefatigable in his efforts, speaking every day, and visiting nearly every county in the State; and it was conceded that his activity and energy contributed largely to the brilliant success achieved by the democratic party in this most memorable campaign. He acquired in it a prestige which he has never lost, and won from the people of Mississippi a confidence in his ability, integrity, and patriotism which has never been impaired or diminished.

On taking his seat in Congress, Mr. Thompson was placed on the Committee on Public Lands, and took an active part in preparing and pressing to a passage the various laws for the promotion of settlements in the new States. At this early day he advocated the principle of graduating the price of public lands, which has since become one of the ar- of '52; and, when it became evident that it was imticles of the democratic creed. Having lived in that had been carried out, in pursuance of the Chickasaw treaty, he had the best opportunity of testing the strumental in securing it for Mr. Pierce. practical working of the system. During this Congress it devolved on Mr. Thompson to adjust an im ense number of conflicting land claims, and entanglements growing out of disputes between reservees under the Choctaw treaty and pre-emptors under the acts of Congress, and to this business he devoted much of his time. The value of such labor could be appreciated only by his constituents, and his fidelity and industry in their service secured for him a permanent place in their affections. He necessarily acquired in the settlement of these disputes a thorough powledge both of the theory and the practica working of our land system; and it is worthy of notice here, in connexion with the fact that he was for several years at the head of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, as an evidence of his peculiar fitness to discharge the important duties devolving on the

department over which he has been called to preside. In 1840 the whig party swept Mississippi like a tornado, and when, in 1841, the democracy again met to nominate its candidates very few entertained a hope of overcoming the heavy majority against them. The subject of this sketch, though still anxious to resume the practice of his profession, was a second time unanimously placed upon the ticket for Congress. Mr. Thompson felt that he could not abandon his post at such a time, and, therefore, ac cepted the nomination, and entered the canvass with unfaltering zeal.

In addition to the national issues involved in the canvass, a new question arose to divide and embarrass the party-the liability of the State to pay the Union Bank bonds. This was not a question of repudiation in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but simply whether these bonds constituted a debt for which the State was liable or not? Mr. T. as sumed that the bonds had been issued in violation of the constitution, and sold in violation of the char ter of the bank; and that not a dollar, in any legitimate sense, had been received on them by the peo ple of the State. The argument in which he sus tained this view of the subject is one of the best efforts of his public life. Thousands of copies of it were printed and circulated over the State, and it came the text-book of democratic declaimers before the people on this issue. The elections again resulted, after a most animated, fierce, and bitter contest, in the election of Mr. Thompson.

On taking his seat in the Twenty-seventh Congress the position in which Mr. T. found himself was very embarrassing. Many of the States had suspended payment on their debts, and a strong prejudice exsted against the late action of Mississippi. He did not quail before the torrent of misrepresentation and unjust reflection cast upon his State; and, upon the first allusion to the subject on the floor of Congress availed himself of the occasion to place the subject correctly before the country. His speeches, deliv ered to this end, were striking and convincingly elo quent. Thoroughly acquainted with all the facts satisfied that the most scrupulous sense of hono would yet austain the position of his State, he met

and closed the month of detraction.

permit an elaborate review of Mr. Thompson's subsequent career as a public man; it must suffice briefly to indicate its outline.

He was one of the earliest advocates of the annex ation of Texas, and in the session of 1842-'43 urged upon the government the adoption of that measure. member of the Baltimore Convention of 1844, he contributed largely to the nomination of Mr. Polk, in defiance of the positive instructions of the party in Mississippi to cast her vote for Mr. Van Buren. The eason he assigned for this course-Mr. Van Buren's ostility to the proposed annexation-was, however, considered satisfactory by the people of the State, and they cordially endorsed and sustained him.

Near the close of the session of Congress in 1844 commission was made out and forwarded to Washington by Hon. A. G. Brown, then governor of the State, appointing him a senator of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. R. J. Walker, who had accepted an appointent in the cabinet of President Polk. This comm ion failed to reach him so as to enable him to take his seat in the called session of March, 1845. After his return to Mississippi another commission was forwarded to him by the executive of the State, but he declined to serve.

The same year he was re-elected to Congress by the largest majority ever given in the State. He gave a warm support to the tariff of 1846, the independent treasury, and sustained the war policy of Mr. Polk's administration with distinguished ability and unwavering steadiness.

In 1847 he was again elected to Congress by, arge and decisive majority. After his service in that Congress it was his desire to retire to private life; but his constituents, believing that a trying crisis in the history of the government had arrivedthe slavery question threatening, in their judgment to dissolve the Union-and confiding in his ability, rmness, and energy, again pressed him into the ser ice, and he was returned to Congress by a sweeping najority. It was during this Congress that the fanous compromise measures were adopted, and in the protracted and angry discussions upon the exciting mes involved Mr. Thompson took as active part. Ever ready to meet the responsibilities devolving apon him as the representative of a southern constitnency, whose rights under the constitution were assailed, he occupied a prominent position among the 'southern-rights" men, and opposed the series of easures with unflinching determination.

In 1851, pursuant to his previously-ar urpose, he declined a re-election, desiring to give is attention to his private interests. But, although thus terminating his congressional career, he had filled too large a space in the public eve to be permitted to retire into absolute seclusion, and still continued to exert a powerful influence in the direction of the politics of his State. When, after the election in 1851 had gone against the southern-rights wing of the party, the schism in the ranks of the democratic party which had produced that result threatened its demoralization and permanent overthrow, Mr. Thompson addressed a letter to the people of Mississippi and succeeded in reconverting the conflicting elements on the basis proposed in it He was an active member of the delegation, thus harmonized by his efforts, to the National Convention ssible to obtain the nomination for Mr. Buchanan portion of the State where the graduation principle his first choice, (for whom he cast the vote of his State thirty-three successive ballots,) was mainly in-

Mr. Thompson participated actively in the canvass that resulted in the brilliant victory which brought Mr. Pierce into power, delivering speeches at mass meetings in several States, and at many points in Mississippi. He then retired to private life, and devoted his time and attention to his private interests up to the period when called by Mr. Buchanan to a seat in his cabinet. At that time the press and the people of Mississippi had, with great unanimity, concentrated on Mr. Thompson as the candidate of the democratic party for governor of the State. He any quarter.

Mr. Thompson drank deeply at the fountains of de nocracy, as promulgated by Mr. Jefferson, and even in his early manhood slept within the "inner tem ples" of that party. The whole of his long public career has been marked by a consistency, a straightforwardness and fixed devotion to principle, that entitle him to the respect and confidence of all parties. A bold and uncompromising champion of State-rights doctrines as understood at the South, yet moderate and conciliatory in his policy, his appointment was eminently satisfactory to men of every shade of political opinion; while his long public experience, indefatigable assiduity, systematic and orderly habit of mind, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, furnish the strongest reasons for anticipating that the department of the government intrusted to his care will be administered to the entire satisfaction of

AN APT QUOTATION.

The Lecompton (Kansas) Union of the 2d instan as a pleasant account of a visit recently paid by Acting Governor Stanton to the citizens of Lawrence, After partaking of the hospitalities kindly extended o him by Governor Robinson, he addressed, by request, a crowd of some five hundred free-State men who did not hesitate to manifest disapprobation at such portions of the speech as did not accord with their peculiar political views. At the close of Mr tanton's speech he pictured in glowing language the Indian tradition of Hiawatha of the "Peace Pipe," "shaped and fashioned" by "Gitche Manito, the Mighty," and by which he Healled the tribes of men together," and in his own language addressed

" I have given you lands to hunt in I have given you lands to hunt in,
I have given you streams to fish in,
I have given you bear and bison,
I have given you roe and raindeer,
I have given you have and beaver;
Fill'd the marshes full of wild-foyl;
Fill'd the river full of fishes;
Why, then, are you not contented?
Why, then, will you hunt each other?

I am weary of your quarrels Weary of your quarrens, Weary of your wars and bloodshed, Weary of your prayers for vengeans of your wanglings and dissensions All your strength is in your union, All your danger is in discord; Therefore, be at peace henceforward. And, as brothers, live together."

The applicability of the quotation" (says the Le apton Union) "was felt by the crowd, and involand turned back the current of invective against her untary applause burst forth from those who had murmured but a moment before.

The brief limits of a newspaper sketch will not GREAT MASS MEETING AT NEW YORK TO RE-SIST THE TYRANNY OF THE BLACK REPUBLI-CANS.

> The New York papers of Wednesday morning mtain full particulars of the great mass meeting which was held in that city on the preceding evening, with the view of giving expression to public sentiment in regard to the tyrannical and centralizing schemes of the black-republican dictators at Albany. The number of persons present is estimated as high as thirty thousand. Hon. John Kelly presided at the main stand, assisted by about one hundred vice presidents and secretaries. The News

"The meeting in the Park last evening, as thou of our citizens are aware, having been participants in the same, was one of the largest ever convened in their favor-ite place of assemblage. Whenever the democracy of this city are pleased to show their strength in the ratifithis city are pleased to show their strength in the ratifi-cation of any measure that may be necessary to its well-being, or to the well-being of the country, or whenever they are forced by a deep sense of duty to mise their voice in protestation of any enactments which may be odious to them, which would affect their rights, or dese-crate the constitution under which they live—on any such occasion no public edifice in the city is able to contain the numbers that desire to honor it with their presence, and therefore they are compelled to resort to the Park.

"The bills affecting this city that the black 'republi-can' legislature of this State have recently passed, and which they attempt to force upon us—bills the provis-ions of which deprive us of our constitutional rights and most cherished privileges—appropriate our property to

ost cherished privileges—appropriate our property to ne control of mercenary politicians, tax us against our ill, proscribe us at the behest of fanaticism and subjugate the sources of our commercial prosperity—are so repugnant to the majority of the residents of the city and county that they turned out last evening en masse to pro-test against them. From twenty-five to thirty thousand were present to raise their voice against the Vandals of Albany, and there could be no stronger evidence of the perfect unity of sentiment in the party, of harmony and a zealous determination to come together, and with uni-ted and irresistible strength utterly crush out the enemics

of our rights, of our most sacred privileges.

Several stands for the occupancy of speakers were contructed. The main stand was placed in front of the structed. The main stand was placed in front of the City Hall, and near the newly-erected statue of Washington. Opposite the Hall of Records was a smaller one; and near the main stand another was prepared for the occupation of the Germans, great numbers of whom were in attendance. A brilliant Drummond light filuminated the Park, and bands of music, previous to the commencement of the proceedings, rendered it still more lively. Each stand was decorated with appropriate mottoes. On the main stand a large American flag was floating. Illune main stand a large American i minated mottoes were in abundance

Earnest, eloquent addresses were made by Captain Rynders, Hon. John Kelly, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Hon. John Cochrane, W. J. Rose, and other promisent citizens. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

"Resolved, That the majority of the legislature of our State, in attempting to fasten upon the people of this city a new form of government without submitting its provisions to those who are to be governed by it, or the authority which has been elected by them, have grossly outraged the constitutional rights of freemen, and must be opposed the constitutional rights of freemen, and must be opposed. in their tyrannical career by 'due process of law' until re lief is found in the wisdom of our judiciary, or the ma jesty of insulted electors hurls these Vandals from power

nd place.
"Resolved. That the bill establishing what is facetious ly termed 'An act to establish a metropolitan police' in this city, which provides for a commission of party men, selected from a small minority faction, to rule this right selected from a small minority faction, to rule this right arm of our metropolis, and sets at defiance the constitu-ted authorities of this city, aims a blow at municipal rights which, if unresisted, will eventually make our boasted freedom a by-word and a reproach, and blot out the last vestige of democratic principles from our es-

"Resolved, That the resistance thus far opposed to these cominations by the chief magistrate and corporate auest approbation of all true democrats, under the political sentiment who rest their principles under the agis of our constitution, and abide with unwayering congrise of our judiciary; and we hereby fidence in the crinine of our judiciary; and we hereby tender to the resisting powers the support of this large gathering, and those whom they represent, in every effort justified by law to arrest the progress of this inroad upon vested rights."

GOV. WALKER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

A complimentary dinner was given to Governor Walker by a number of his personal friends at the Astor House, New York, on Tuesday evening last. The governor made a speech in reply to a complimentary toast, in which, among other things, he

"So far as the utmost exercise of his official pohis personal influence would go to secure that result, Governor Walker said he was determined the people of Kansas should have an opportunity for a full, free, and solemn expression of their will upon the adoption of any constitution that might be framed, after a fair and satisbe in the Territory at the time. He considered this due to them. It was part of their inherent and inalicnable sovereignty. And he should consider it, not only a point of law and of official duty, as an officer of the Territory, but a point of honor as a man and a gentleman, to do

but a point of honor as a man and a gentieman, to do everything in his power to secure to them the full, fair, and indisputed exercise of the fundamental right.

"This he believed to be the great point essential to the peace and welfare of Kansas. If the people could have such a vote, all dissensions would be settled. And he regarded all the past differences—the contests about the legislature, about the Topeka constitution, about the the legislature, about the Topeka constitution, about the census and register of votets—as preliminary questions; important, undoubtedly, but deriving most of their consequence from their relation to this great and paramount question—the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves upon the constitution which may be offered for their adoption. If this could be properly and satisfactorily adjusted, all the difficulties which now embarrass the settlement of the Territory would disappear."

COL. J. K. HOWARD.

In compliance with the unanimous wishes of his lemocratic friends, this distinguished gentleman has consented to become a candidate in the fifth district Tennessee, in opposition to Mr. Ready. The Nashville Union save :

"In thus taking the field at a great personal sacrifice "In thus taking the field at a great personal sacrifice, and in the face of a considerable opposition majority, Col. Howard again illustrates his oft-tried devotion to the great principles of democracy, and his readiness to serve his party in any capacity it may assign him. He is entitled to, and will receive, the united and cordial support of the democracy of the district. Col. Howard's ability as a debater, added to his great personal popularity, gives strong hopes of his election. Let our friends only go to work in earnest and success will crown their efforts."

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC WORKS. -- It was announced you PENSYLVANIA Punde Works.—It was unnounced yesterday that both houses of the legislature of Penusylvania had passed the bill for the sale of the main line of the public works, extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The price to be paid is \$7,500,000; but if the Pennsylvania Petrosad Company should buy it, as they probably will do, they shall pay beas.—the sum of \$1,500,000 in five per-cent, bonds.—Baltimere Sun.

The bill which has just passed the legislature of Pennsylvania for the sale of her main line of public works is spoken of by the democratic press of the State generally as a stock-jobbing scheme, and denounced accordingly in very severe terms. It seems to us at a distance that the clause in regard to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could be successfully and easily evaded.

Gen. Harney arrived at St. Louis on the 8th inst. en route to Fort Leavenworth and would resume his journey on the 11th. The St. Louis Republican says: Gou. Harney will exert himself in the course of the summer to put an said to Indian depredations on the plains. Large expeditions against the Indians, and to aid in surveying and exploring, will be immediately fitted out. It is not probable that Gen. Harney will be ordered to Utah, as has been suggested; but if he should go there he will do his duty.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT

-Its Harbor, Counting Trade, Neighbor Tides, Temperature.—Trussit Duties on Teas.—An intelligent correspondent, who has resided for the last thirteen years in Ningpo, writes as follows:

"Ningpo is destined to become an importan never it shall suit the interest of foreigners to avail selves of its peculiar advantages. The city is situ-between the fork of the river, which divides into two pranches at this point, with populous suburbs on either ide. The streets are wider than those of any city I have side. The streets are water that the before seen in China; and the people, the merchants, and gentry, apparently superior in their physical development to those of Canton, Amoy, or Shanghai, and of

ment to those of care fairer complexion.

"On my return here there were some eight or ten foreign vessels of different nations in the port, and a numerous fleet of junks, and also a Chinese-owned steamer, indicative of the extent of the Chinese trade at this port; dicative of the extent of the Chinese trade at this port; scores of smaller craft were laid up and housed upon either bank of the river, the wooden anchors buried in the mud to protect them from the influence of the sun. These vessels are chiefly employed in the coasting-trade, and are thus protected while waiting for the northeast mon-

soon.

"The approach to the port of Ningpo presents no par-ticular difficulties. Good anchorage can be obtained off Ketaw point, or in the inner or outer harbor of Chusan, at Lookong, opposite to and about ten miles distant m Chinhai. The harbor of Chinhai is perfectly safe and from Chinhai. The harbor of Chinhai is perfectly sate and capable of affording entrance to vessels of a large draught. The river, although in some places having only two and a half fathoms in the channel at low water, has no dangers, save such as have been lately created by the reprehensible practice of throwing ballast overboard; and, at the top of high water, vessels of a heavy draught might be safely towed out to sea by a steam tug.

"In consequence of the prevalence of piracy upon this coast, a considerable share of the carrying trade of China is now carried on in foreign bottoms; as will be seen, most

is now carried on in foreign bottoms; as will be seen, most of the vessels so employed are under other than American flags. Many of them are old and unseaworthy ships, which have been purchased by the Chinese for this purwhich have been purchased by the content freely pose. These vessels have been allowed to enter freely and discharge their cargoes and reload again at the ports of Wan-chau and Ping-uyan, (or Bing-en,) in this province; and also at Swatow and other ports in the provinces of Fuh-kien and Canton. This trade promises to increase, and is worthy of important consideration, not only as capable of furnishing employment to quite a number of American vessels that ployment to quite a number of American vessels that are sometimes detained waiting for cargoes, but as tend-ing to throw open to foreign trade ports in China to which ing to throw open to fereign trade ports in China to which foreigners are not allowed access by existing treaties. It appears to me that American vessels of a draught not exceeding sixteen feet (when loaded) might be very advantageously employed in this trade between Ningpo and Ful Chou, or between Swatow and Hong-Kong; and that, if arrangements could be made to insure their cargoes, many Chinese merchants would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to employ them.

"During the month of April, 1856, there arrived at Ningpo 3 vessels under the American flag, 4 under British, 2 under Hamburg, and 1 under a Danish flag.

"At Chinhai, at the mouth of the Yung river, there is high water at full and change of the moon, 11 hours; rise and fall of tide, 16 feet. At Ningpo, 12 statute miles from Chinhai, high water at full and change of moon, 56 minutes; rise and fall of the tide, 12 feet. Maximum temperature in August, 102 deg. Fahrenheit; mini-

im temperature in August, 102 deg. Fahrenheit; mini-m in February, 22 deg. Number of rainy days in one year, 132; amount of rain in one year, 35 to 65 inches water commences to rise before the current turns to up the river, and the ebb makes at the sides of the

rifer in the time before the current has ceased to run up in its middle. After heavy rains the current frequently conits middle. After heavy mains the affects a first inues seaward for two or three days. During strong north-easterly winds the ebb is retarded, and the water rises as high on the 8th and 23d of the moon as at the full and change. The converse holds good during S. W. winds. By the time a vessel at anchor in the middle of the river begins to swing with the tide, the water has already fallen from three to six feet. The department of Ningpo produces annur'ly about 20,000 chests (large and small) of green teas, or about 10,000 piculs. The picul is the same as that at Canton, or 1333 pounds. The department of Shangking, adjoining Ningpo, produces an partment of Shangking, adjoining Ningpo, produces an-nually about 40,000 chests, (large and small,) or about 17,000 to 18,000 piculs. Green teas may also be brought to Ningpo from Yeachan, (or Nyintsin,) in this province, and from Hwinchan, in the province of Ngan-hwi, ad-joining Chikiang. These teas are now carried to Shang-hai, inland, at a considerable expense for transportation, and must pass the custom-house at Hangchau, where for every picul weight a transit duty is levied of five taim (or mace) upon the teas, two mace duty upon the tsica (or mace) upon the teas, two mace duty upon the lead used in the lining of the tea-chests, and one mace for

inspection fees, &c.

"To these has been added since the breaking out of the
Kwang-si rebellion a military duty of eight mace, making a total of one tacl six mace per picul, gross weight. In addition, it is said that the custom officers at Hang-chan extort from the tea merchants by compelling them to reckon 70 catties as a picul, and to pay duties accord-

ingly.
"If the teas above referred to were brought to Ningpo, they might be shipped at a considerably lower price than they can be shipped for at Shanghai, as by this route the cost of transportation would be much diminished, and the transit duties and extertions of the Hangehau custom-house would be entirely avoided. There are three estabhouse would be entirely avoided. These substitutions in Ningpo for assorting and preparing green lishments in Ningpo for assorting and preparing green lishments in which are teas for the foreign market, the workmen in which are principally from Hwinchan. It is very difficult to ascer-tain what additional transit duties have been imposed the commencement of the rebellion; but from the best information I can obtain, I believe it amounts upon 'do.

mestics' to from ten to twenty cents per bale. "The following enumeration embraces the different kinds of green teas grown and prepared in the vicinity of

Ningpo:
"Gunpowder, first, second, and third quality; you graph, and fifth quality." hyson, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth quality; imperial flower, first and second quality; imperial pearl, first and second quality; Lunglo, first quality old; second quality, old hyson, hyson skin."

oval of a Land Office in Missouri.—The Secretary of the Interior, by direction of the President of the United States, has caused the land office at Fayette, Missouri, to be removed to Boonville, in the same State.

Surveys in Utah. - The Commissioner of the Land Office has received returns of surveys in the valleys of Sampich and Youab, bordering on Sevier river. The towns of Nophl, Fort Ephraim, and Manti are situated in these valleys. These valleys extend seventy-two miles due south of Great Salt Lake City.

The Sloop-of-War Plymouth..—The following officers have been ordered to join the sloop-of-war Plymouth, which will shortly sail for ordnance practice :

Commander, John A. Dalgreen; lieutenants, Catesby Ap R. Jones, Samuel Edwards, Wm. A. Webb, Oscar C. Badger, and James E. Jouett; purser, Wm. B. Bogg; carpenter, Thomas C. Ferrall; sailmaker, Wm. S. L. Brayton. Commander Ed. G. Tilton has been detached from the

command of the sloop-of-war Saratoga, and Commander Frederick Chatard has been ordered to her in his stead. Lieut. Wm. D. S. Austin, United States navy, has resigned his commission.

The friends of Col. Jefferson Davis propose to give him a public reception and barbecue in Vicksburg, Miss., on Monday, the 18th inst.

The Concord Statesman, the organ of the republican party in New Hampshire, in view of the apching session of the legislature of that State,

"It is hoped, in all conscience, no member is insan-

We learn from the Chicago Times that Hon. S. A. Donglas and family arrived in that city on Friday last,

We copy the following from the Little Rock (Arkansas) True Democrat of the 5th instant;

"We had the pleasure last week of becoming personally acquainted with Major Elias Rector, of whom we had long heard, and John B. Luce, esq. of Fort Smith, as they passed through this place on their return from waanington city. The appointment of Major Rector to the position of superintendent of Indian affairs was highly gratifying to his numerous personal and political friends. His generous nature and sterling integrity eminently qualify him for the duties of the position."

From the New York Herald THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.-PALMER STON'S NEW POSITION.—POLICY OF TED STATES.

With the rejection by Lord Palmerston of the amende Dallas-Clarendon treaty, our relations with England con-cerning the affairs of Central America have been thrown cerning the affairs of Central America have been throw into a more unsatisfactory and embarrassing conditional than at any period of the entanglement during the lattern the strength of the entanglement during the lattern to the strength of the entanglement during the lattern asked nothing, wanted nothing, and was willing to concede anything touching the bays, rivers, inlets, island territories, States, and tribes of Central America, himind has undergone a complete revolution. The new Anglo-French movement for the wholesale reduction and opening of China to the commerce of the world has given a new value to all the American isthmus transit route from Tehuantepec to Panama, in reference to the prepetive Chinese trade across these routes; and heavy upon a reconsideration of the subject, since the late British elections my Lord Palmerston, instead of receding from England's usurpations, occupations, and projects in Central America, for the sake of peace, has resolved, at all hazards, to hold fast.

The English journals, however, siding with Lord Pal.

all hazards, to hold fast.

The English journals, however, siding with Lord Palmerston and supposed to speak by authority, give altomerston of the Pallas-Clarendon treaty. Thus it appears that the British cabinet entertains the suspicion that the American "amendments were introduced in a spirit unfriendly to England"—a spirit, comprehending the ancient Anglophobis of General Cass and the fillibustering dogmas of the Ostend manifesto. But let us briefly inquire into this matter.

The first point raised by the British government is, that the original Dallas-Clarendon treaty gave the Mosqui Indians general powers of legislation and control over Indians general powers of legislation and control over an immense territory, extending 1.50 miles along the coastances territory, extending 1.50 miles along the coastances at more than 5,000, and which our consul at San Juan estimated at 500. This large reservation the Senate agreed to secure to these Indians, but preserving the governmental jurisdiction of Nicaragus over them—a mode of proceeding adopted by the French and British and American governments since the first settlement of the country. "But," says my Lord Palmerston, "the Senate have introduced wash the first settlement of the country. "But," say Lord Palmerston, "the Senate have introduced which qualify the clause, by excluding British influer lord raimeraton, "the Senate five introduced worth which qualify the clause, by excluding British influence."

Aye, there is the rub. The question is not as to the superiority of the white race, and the wise practice of all civilized nations, but what effect will be produced upon British influence. Then, again, the Senate struck out the clause confirming land grants made by the Mosquilo Indians, and this is another offence. But when, in any case, did England, or France, or the United States, as knowledge the right of the Indians to convey their lands to any one but the government? All who have the least knowledge of the Indian character know that such is their improvidence and Hability to be imposed on that they could not keep their country a year but for this uniform prohibition, and the American Senate, and wisely, to, chose to apply this principle to the Mosquite Indians and to Nicaragua. But the American Senate likewise struct out the provision that, in the event of the rejection of the treaty by Costa Rica or Nicaragua, no more favorable terms should be proposed or consented to (those are the words) by the United States or England. Who here will doubt the propriety of the rejection of this provision? words) by the United States or England. Who here will doubt the propriety of the rejection of this provision. The Senate very properly did not undertake presumpta-ously to fetter the future, but chose to leave the paries to act as the exigencies of that future might require. Those are all the objections of the British cabinet, pub-licly avowed, so far as regards the course of the United States Senate, and they are adduced as evidence to sup-core the charge that our government is mainly desiron

States Setate, and they are adduced as evidence to sup-port the charge that our government is mainly desiron of suppressing British influence in Central America, "ad-only in the Mosquito territory, but in Central America generally." But then come, as we are informed, the true objections of Lord Palmerston, which prevented the ratification of the treaty by the British government. A treaty had been negotiated between England and Hon-duras, by which England relinquished to the latter to sovereignty of the Bay Islands, providing in the cession that there shall never be any slayery there. Now with sovereignty of the Bay Islands, providing in the cess that there shall never be any slavery there. Now, we this engagement the United States have no concern. He durns has the right to establish or prohibit slavery in le territories. It is an act of internal legislation with who other nations have nothing to do. England relinquish to Honduras a portion of its territory to which she had the slightest just claim; and it was an act of sumptuous arrogance to annex this or any othe condition to what was a mere restoration of for condition to what was a mere restoration of em-withheld property. Nor has the experiment of E land in the emancipation of her West Indian colo been so fortunate as justly to lead her to force example upon other powers. In the original draft of Dallas-Clarendon treaty, we are further advised, it was a clause which declared that a convention labeen entered into between England and Honduras, w provided that the Eay Islands should be a "free! tory, as part of the repulnic of remaining parties—England and the United States—should respect the said convention in regard to the rights and irrisdiction of Hondums. According to the English view of the subject, "the convention between England and Honduras expressly declared that slavery should never exist in the said 'free territory.' The United States Seate, however, has introduced words which provide that the governments of England and the United States may recognise the sovereignty of the Bay Islands without being bound by the express condition of the convention which prohibits slavery." Upon this point, with their usual proclivity towards the abuse of the United State, the leading London journals diverge to the Dred Scot case and to the Supreme Court, condemning the supreme judicial tribunal of a friendly nation and its solema decisions upon local questions of constitutional law in the

Next, we on this side of the water are told the rests with the government of England to determine the whether it will permit the solemn engagement which it has entered with Honduras to be ignored. which it has entered with Honduras to be ignored at dictation of the Senate of the United States. Igno-and dictation, indeed! Can such stuff deceive the lish people? What have the United States to do with abolition of slavery provided for in a convention bely England and Honduras? Just nothing at all. The ted States have neither the right nor the disposition dictate to Honduras what political or domestic institions she ought to have. But every lover of nat independence through the world will regret that He ras did not recognifically reject this account interfer not peremptorily reject this arrogant interfer er internal concerns. Turn the tables, and with her inte with her internal concerns. Turn the such a demand of England as to the such a demand of England as to the abolition in at her possessions of any of her peculiar institutions, and English people would be filled with indignation Johnny Great's house to Landa' End. Our Senate vided that the sovereignty of the Bay Islands should in Honduras, and there stopped, leaving to that Statits rights under the common usages of nations. If its rights under the common usages of nations. I duras relinquished an essential portion of them up duras relinquished an essential portion of them upedictation of a powerful protector, while this cowould regret, it would not oppose, this self-degrals. Then, as to the fact, has this refusal of the United to become a party to this stipulation between Ea and Hondurns affected its validity in the slightest de No. It has just the same force now that it had been the convention between Hondurns and England, was published in the New York Herald, contains a crence whatever to this country, and its stipulation wholly independent of the United States.

But, after all there is a decree of assurance in the

But, after all, there is a degree of assurance in it mand of England which ought to excite the indig of every man having a drop of American blood iveins. It passes even the usual boundaries of E presumption. We are asked to become parties ilmitation of the independence of a feeble State, and transacts many contracts the contracts of the independence of a feeble State, and remarks many contracts domestic institutions. cast reproach upon our own domestic institution very in Honduras. The United States are asked very in Honduras. The United States are assectible, in one-half of which slavery is an existing, no nised institution, so interwoven with the habits, the so condition, indeed, of the people, as to be inseparated without a shock which no just man can contemplate wout dismay, and in the whole of which, by our confeated constitution, its lawful character is established and rights growing out of it. What would England think if a treaty between the United States and Mexico, thereshe be inserted a clause that in the latter country the should be no hereditary privileges, neither monarchy an established arisiocpacy, nor any asclusive jess. should be no hereditary privileges, neither monarcan established aristocacy, nor any exclusive canny Spate church? She would justly think we had minisely meddled with what did not concern us, as set a bad example to the world. But the splitt English people would manifest itself in terms of the indignant reproaches should the government of the did States coolly call upon the English government come a party to this political condemnation of the kingdom. One of two things in this course of the kingdom. come a party to this political condemnation of the tions of the kingdom. One of two thines in this long perhaps, had weight with some of the Roglis-men, and no doubt with many of the English. The government of the United States will accept this proposition respecting slavery. If it accop nounces the condemnation of its own peculiar po-thus pleads guilty before the world to the charges mane against it. recuses, then a new top be given to the anti-slavery party in the Unite and a large portion of the public might be persure the general government is the advocate of slav seeks its extension.

One other point. The treaty as proposed by the